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ABSTRACT

In 1988, a study was conducted to determine the extent to which vocational and technical programs at two-year colleges have been supported by federal aid. State directors of two-year college education were surveyed for background information on the last three years of vocational education funding under the Vocational Education Act (VEA) of 1963, and on the first year of funding under the Carl D. Perkins Act of 1984. Study findings included the following: (1) two-year colleges received 22% to 23% of the total VEA allotments to 46 responding states in 1982-83 to 1983-84; (2) responses from the 37 states that provided funding data by program category indicated that two-year colleges received less than 20% of the states' VEA allotments for every program category except Basic Grants, for which 26% to 27% was allotted; (3) 43 states provided information on Perkins Act funding for 1985-86, indicating that two-year colleges received 22% of the Perkins Act allotments in all program categories combined, including 27% of the estimated allocations for the Vocational Education Opportunities Program and 17% of the allocations for the Vocational Education Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion Program; and (4) more detailed information on Vocational Education Opportunities Program allocations revealed that two-year colleges in the 43 responding states received 20% of the allocations for the handicapped, 23% of the allocations for the disadvantaged, and 41% of the allocations for adult training/retraining. Appendixes present study findings by state. (AAZC)

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DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES

BY

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SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
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Prepared for
AACJC/ACCT Keeping America Working Task Force

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges

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PREFACE

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation support of the Keeping America Working (KAW) project permits the pursuit of modest research activities. In this vein, the KAW project secured the research services of Harry McKinney and Dale Davis, School of Management, the University of Michigan-Flint, to explore the funding patterns of federal vocational education dollars.

For years we have heard both praise and criticism of the funding distribution patterns from community college colleagues in the various states. Unfortunately, no real study had been done in this area to substantiate one view or the other. Instead, concerned persons quickly found themselves hearing a collection of conflicting anecdotes that provided more confusion than anything else. The McKinney/Davis study begins the process of reversing this situation.

We say "begins the process" because this study only scratches the surface in terms of what a more comprehensive study might reveal. Time and money constraints limited the scope and depth of this study. Limitations aside, McKinney and Davis have made a major contribution to the enhancement of policy deliberation in this area. They are to be congratulated for moving the field one step closer to a realistic dialogue regarding the way we distribute funds at the close of the 20th century.

In order to get to this point, McKinney and Davis had to persevere through many forgotten letters and unanswered telephone calls. Indeed, a small number of states failed to respond at all, and other states only provided partial information. But the researchers managed to find out enough information to conclude that most complaints are justified. When you add nonrespondent states to those states allocating less than 20 percent, it is safe to say that at least half of the states made a conscious decision to allocate less than 20 percent of federal Carl Perkins Act vocational education dollars to community, technical, and junior colleges.

However, it is the extreme contrasts that should raise concern with those charged with managing public policy at all levels. Six states—California, Hawaii, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin—allocate more than 40 percent of the Perkins Act dollars to two-year colleges. Alternately, fourteen states allocated less than 10 percent (sometimes, much less). Such disparities help explain the complaints coming from the nation's heartland.

More importantly, such disparities are intolerable if we are to field a competitive workforce in the global marketplace for this and the next century. New job entrants will decline to only 16 percent of the American workforce by the year 2000. The result is an increasing reliance on adult workers in a time of rapid technological change. This shortfall can only

be successfully breached with continuous doses of education and training. States will operate with a handicap if they persist in placing precious resources into declining programs. Such misguided policies place our nation at as much economic risk as unfair trade practices.

Dale Parnell
President
American Association
of Community and
Junior Colleges

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study reflects a cooperative effort to obtain information about the distribution of federal funds for vocational education to community, technical, and junior colleges throughout the nation.

It was sponsored by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC) and conducted as part of the activities related to the Keeping America Working project of the AACJC and the Association of Community College Trustees (ACCT). Procedures were developed in cooperation with representatives of the National Council of State Directors for Community, Technical, and Junior Colleges.

The study had two main purposes. One called for background information about the last three years of funding under the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The other focused on the first year of funding under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984.

Three sets of data were obtained. Findings are summarized below with concluding statements about limitations, complexities, and directions for further study.

FINDINGS, 46 STATES, 1982-83 TO 1984-85

State directors in 46 states provided actual or estimated totals showing amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 for the program years 1982-83 to 1984-85. These states received more than 96 percent of total allotments to the 50 states during each of these years. Some of the findings are:

1. Percentages based on totals for the 46 states indicate that community, technical, and junior colleges received 22 to 23 percent of total allotments to those states each year.
2. Percentages for individual states remained about the same from year to year but varied from state to state.
3. Three-year averages based on these percentages indicate that 26 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 11 in the 20-39 percent range, 7 in the 40-59 percent range, and 2 in the 60-79 percent range.

FINDINGS, 37 STATES, 1982-83 TO 1984-85

State directors in 37 states provided detailed information by program category for all three years. These states received 74 percent of total allotments to the 50 states each year. Some of the findings are:

1. Percentages based on totals for the 37 states indicate that community, technical, and junior colleges received less than 20 percent of allotments for every program category except Basic Grants, for which 26-27 percent was allotted.

2. Percentages for individual states reveal that patterns of funding varied from one category to another with two main examples being the Basic Grants category and the Program Improvement and Supportive Services category.

3. For the Basic Grants category, three-year averages indicate that 16 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 12 in the 20-39 percent range, 8 in the 40-59 percent range, and 1 in the 60-79 percent range.

4. For the Program Improvement and Supportive Services category, three-year averages indicate that 25 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 7 in the 20-39 percent range, 4 in the 40-59 percent range, and 1 in the 60-79 percent range.

5. And for all program categories combined, three-year averages indicate that 19 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 11 in the 20-39 percent range, 6 in the 40-59 percent range, and 1 in the 60-79 percent range.

FINDINGS, 43 STATES, 1985-86

State directors in 43 states provided detailed information showing amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges under provisions of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act for the program year 1985-86. These states received 92 percent of total allotments to the 50 states that year. Some of the findings are:

1. Percentages based on totals for the 43 states indicate that community, technical, and junior colleges received 22 percent of allotments for all program categories combined, excluding estimated allocations for state administration.

2. Details by program category indicate that these institutions received 27 percent of estimated allocations for the Vocational Education Opportunities Program (Title II, Part A), 17 percent of estimated allocations for the Vocational Education Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion Program (Title II, Part B), and 9 percent of actual allotments for the Consumer and Homemaker Education Program (Title III, Part B).

3. More detailed information for the Vocational Education Opportunities Program indicates that community, technical, and junior colleges in the 43 states received 20 percent of estimated allocations for the Handicapped category, 23 percent of estimated allocations for the Disadvantaged category, 41 percent of estimated allocations for the Adults/Training/Retraining category, 31 percent of estimated allocations for the Single Parents/Homemakers category, 21 percent of estimated allocations for the Sex Bias/Stereotyping category, and 19 percent of estimated allocations for the Criminal Offenders category.

4. Percentages for individual states reveal differences in patterns of funding among the various programs.

5. For the Vocational Education Opportunities Program, 22 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 12 in the 20-39 percent range, 7 in the 40-59 percent range, and 2 in the 60-79 percent range.

6. For the Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion Program, 26 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 11 in the 20-39 percent range, and 6 in the 40-59 percent range.

7. For the Consumer and Homemaker Education Program, 36 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 3 in the 20-39 percent range, and 4 in the 40-59 percent range.

8. And for all three programs combined, 23 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 14 in the 20-39 percent range, and 6 in the 40-59 percent range.

LIMITATIONS

Data presented in the study have several limitations that should not be overlooked. Some are related to the scope of the study. Others involve definitions and procedures.

With regard to scope, the most important limitation is related to lack of information about distribution of nonfederal funds. This information is needed for a better understanding of funding patterns in vocational education.

With regard to definitions and procedures, the most important limitation is related to the fact that each state director was given responsibility for determining which institutions should be classified as community, technical, and junior colleges. This may have led to differences in classification of institutions in some states, particularly technical institutes that do not offer associate degrees.

COMPLEXITIES

In addition to these limitations, it is important to consider complexities related to state educational structures, state budgetary processes, and other variables that may influence the distribution of funds.

One important variable involves agreements between state agencies responsible for elementary and secondary schools and those responsible for institutions of higher education. These agreements can reflect complexities within a state. They also provide a basis for cooperative efforts at the local level.

FURTHER STUDY

This study represents an important step in the development of procedures for collecting information about the distribution of federal funds for vocational education to community, technical, and junior colleges.

Directions for further study indicate a need for data related to nonfederal funds as well as other types of eligible recipients, particularly other types of public postsecondary institutions. There is also a need for agreement on several matters related to definitions and procedures.

INTRODUCTION

This is the final report of a nationwide study focusing on distribution of federal funds for vocational education to community, technical, and junior colleges.

The study was sponsored by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC) and conducted as part of the activities under the Keeping America Working project of the AACJC and the Association of Community College Trustees (ACCT). It was also endorsed by the National Council of State Directors of Community/Junior Colleges.

PURPOSES

The original purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which vocational and technical programs at these institutions were being funded under provisions of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984.

As the study progressed, however, the need for background information about funding patterns under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 became apparent. Collection of that information soon became a second purpose.

PROCEDURES

It was agreed before the study began that procedures would be developed in cooperation with representatives of the council. Members of the Board of Directors for that organization were subsequently designated as persons to provide assistance.

The study began in September of 1986. Trips were made to several states for meetings with members of the board to discuss alternatives related to the scope of the study and procedures for collecting data. Other members were contacted by telephone to obtain their views. A progress report was then prepared for discussion at a meeting in October.

This was followed by review of legislation, examination of related documents, and meetings with appropriate persons at both state and national levels. The result was an approach to the study that seemed to be generally acceptable.

The approach involved two requests for information, one calling for data related to the last three years of funding under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the other calling for data related to the first year of funding under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984. The first request was mailed to all state directors on March 31. The second request was mailed on April 16.

SUMMARY

Details related to procedures and findings are divided into three sections.

One focuses on patterns of funding under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 for the program years 1982-83 to 1984-85. Another concentrates on patterns of funding under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984 for the program year 1985-86. The third describes limitations, complexities, and directions for further study.

PATTERNS OF FUNDING FROM 1982-83 TO 1984-85

State allotments for vocational education during the program years 1982-83 to 1984-85 conformed to major provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 as amended. This section begins with a brief description of those provisions followed by information about state allotments, requests for data, and findings.

MAJOR PROVISIONS

The Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, had two main purposes. One was to strengthen and improve the quality of programs in vocational education. The other was to expand opportunities for access to these programs.

Major provisions were divided into three parts. Part A contained provisions related to state programs; Part B contained provisions related to national programs; and Part C contained definitions. Details are outlined in Exhibit 2-1.

EXHIBIT 2-1

OUTLINE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 AS AMENDED IN 1976

Part A—State Vocational Education Programs

- Subpart 1—General Provisions
- Subpart 2—Basic Grants
- Subpart 3—Program Improvement and Supportive Services
- Subpart 4—Special Programs for the Disadvantaged
- Subpart 5—Consumer and Homemaking Education

Part B—National Programs

- Subpart 1—General Provisions
- Subpart 2—Programs of National Significance
- Subpart 3—Bilingual Vocational Training
- Subpart 4—Emergency Assistance for Remodeling and Renovation of Vocational Education Facilities

Part C—Definitions

SOURCE: U.S. Congress. *A Compilation of Federal Education Laws, As Amended Through June 30, 1977*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1977.

Part A was the focal point for this study. The declaration of purpose called for assistance to states in improvement of planning related to use of resources and the involvement of a wide range of agencies and individuals in that planning. It also authorized federal grants to states to assist in specified activities related to existing programs, new programs, sex discrimination, and part-time employment for youth.

Subpart 1 contained general provisions related to such matters as authorization of appropriations, allotments among states, state administration, state and local advisory councils, applications for funds, five-year state plans, annual program plans, and accountability reports.

Subpart 2 authorized basic grants to states for assistance in conducting a variety of specified programs, services, and activities related to vocational education. The list included grants for work-study programs, cooperative vocational education programs, energy education programs, and construction or operation of residential vocational schools.

Subpart 3 authorized grants for program improvement and supportive services. Specified activities included research, exemplary and innovative programs, curriculum development, guidance and counseling, personnel training, and grants to assist in overcoming sex bias.

Subparts 4 and 5 authorized grants to support special programs for the disadvantaged and programs identified as consumer and homemaking education.

STATE ALLOTMENTS

Total allotments to the 50 states for the various programs authorized in Part A amounted to \$621 million in 1982-83, \$692 million in 1983-84, and \$700 million in 1984-85, according to data provided by the Division of Vocational Education in the U.S. Department of Education. Details by program category are shown in Exhibit 2-2.

The percentage distribution of funds among the various categories during these years was as follows: Basic Grants, 79 percent; Program Improvement and Supportive Services, 14 percent; Special Programs for the Disadvantaged, 2 percent; Consumer and Homemaking Education, 4 percent; and State Planning and Evaluation, 1 percent.

REQUEST FOR DATA

As noted earlier, the initial request for data showing amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges was mailed to all state directors on March 31. This was followed by several memoranda designed to keep state directors informed of progress and encourage responses.

In general, each state director was given information showing allotments to his or her state by program category for each of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The state director was then asked to provide cor-

EXHIBIT 2-2

TOTAL ALLOTMENTS TO THE 50 STATES UNDER PART A OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 AS AMENDED, BY PROGRAM CATEGORY, FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
(Amounts in Millions of Dollars)

	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Basic Grants	\$485.8	78	\$545.8	79	\$554.2	79
Program Improvement/ Supportive Services	88.9	14	97.8	14	97.7	14
Special Programs/ Disadvantaged	14.0	2	14.0	2	14.0	2
Consumer/Homemaking Education	28.5	5	30.9	4	30.9	4
State Planning/Evaluation	3.5	1	3.5	1	3.5	*
Total	\$620.8	100	\$692.0	100	\$700.4	100

SOURCE: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education.

*Less than 0.5 percent

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

responding information showing amounts allocated to community, technical, and junior colleges. A column for percentages based on this information was also included.

One of the items on the list of instructions indicated that state directors should provide data showing "allocations" rather than "expenditures." A second item gave responsibility for definition of the term "community, technical, and junior colleges" to each state director with the understanding that all institutions included in this definition would be listed in the AACJC directory unless otherwise indicated. A third item called for estimates if actual amounts were not available, particularly estimates for all program categories combined.

Responses from some state directors indicated that references to "allocations" would not be appropriate for all states. As they explained, federal funds in their states could only be obtained through a process involving applications for funds and approval by state boards of vocational education.

Some of the state directors also indicated that detailed information relating to distribution of federal funds to community, technical, and junior colleges was "not readily available" in their states. They explained that funds were administered by other state agencies unable to provide information of this kind on relatively short notice.

FINDINGS—46 STATES

State directors in 46 states provided actual or estimated totals for all program categories combined for all three years. These states received more than 96 percent of total allotments to the 50 states each year.

State data are shown in Appendix A, Table A1. The only states for which no data were obtained are Alaska, Indiana, South Dakota, and Vermont. South Dakota had no community, technical, or junior colleges during these years.

Some of the findings are as follows:

1. Percentages based on totals for the 46 states reveal that community, technical, and junior colleges received 22 to 23 percent of total allotments to those states each year.

2. Percentages for individual states remained about the same in most states from year to year but varied from state to state.

3. Three-year averages based on these percentages indicate that 26 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 11 were in the 20-39 percent range, 7 in the 40-59 percent range, and 2 in the 60-79 percent range. More detailed information is shown in Exhibit 2-3.

EXHIBIT 2-3

DISTRIBUTION OF 46 STATES AMONG PERCENTAGE RANGES FOR PART A OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 AS AMENDED, ALL PROGRAM CATEGORIES COMBINED, FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85

RANGE	STATES
0-9	Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia
10-19	Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia
20-29	Florida, Michigan, Nebraska, Wyoming
30-39	Idaho, Illinois, Maine, North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas, Utah
40-49	California, Colorado, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington
50-59	Mississippi, Wisconsin
60-69	Iowa
70-79	New Mexico

Note: States are classified in these ranges according to three-year averages based on percentages showing the relationship between amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges and corresponding state allotments for all program categories combined.

FINDINGS—37 STATES

State directors in 37 states provided detailed information by program category for all three years. These states received 74 percent of total allotments to the 50 states each year. In addition, the state director in one state provided data for two of these years.

State data are shown in Appendix A, Tables A2 to A6. States other than South Dakota for which data were not obtained for all three years are Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, and Vermont. Data for Mississippi were obtained for two of the three years.

Some of the findings are as follows:

1. Percentages based on totals for the 37 states during these years reveal that community, technical, and junior colleges received 26 to 27 percent of allotments for the Basic Grants category, 17 to 18 percent of allotments for the Program Improvement and Supportive Services category, 16 to 19 percent of allotments for the Special Programs for the Disadvantaged category, 8 percent of allotments for the Consumer and Homemaking Education category, 13 to 15 percent of allotments for the State Planning and Evaluation category, and 24 percent of allotments for all categories combined. Details are shown in Exhibit 2-4.

2. Three-year averages based on percentages for individual states reveal that patterns of funding varied from one category to another with two main examples being the Basic Grants category and the Program Improvement and Supportive Services category. An overview of these differences is provided in Exhibit 2-5.

3. Three-year averages based on percentages for the Basic Grants category indicate that 16 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 12 in the 20-39 percent range, 8 in the 40-59 percent range, and 1 in the 60-79 percent range.

4. Three-year averages based on percentages for the Program Improvement and Supportive Services category indicate that 25 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 7 in the 20-39 percent range, 4 in the 40-59 percent range, and 1 in the 60-79 percent range.

5. For all categories combined, three-year averages reveal that 19 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 11 in the 20-39 percent range, 6 in the 40-59 percent range, and 1 in the 60-79 percent range.

EXHIBIT 2-4

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES IN 37 STATES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963, AS AMENDED, WITH TOTAL ALLOTMENTS TO THOSE STATES, BY PROGRAM CATEGORY, FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
(Amounts in Millions of Dollars)

	TOTAL ALLOT- MENTS	FUNDS TO CTJC	PER- CENT
1982-83:			
Basic Grants	\$360.5	\$ 96.5	26.8
Program Improvement/Supp. Serv.	66.0	11.9	18.0
Special Programs/Disadvantaged	10.4	1.7	16.3
Consumer/Homemaking Education	21.1	1.8	8.5
State Planning/Evaluation	2.6	0.3	11.5
Total	\$460.6	\$112.2	24.3
1983-84:			
Basic Grants	\$404.9	\$107.7	26.6
Program Improvement/Supp. Serv.	72.5	12.8	17.7
Special Programs/Disadvantaged	10.4	1.8	17.3
Consumer/Homemaking Education	23.0	1.8	7.8
State Planning/Evaluation	2.6	0.3	11.5
Total	\$513.4	\$124.5	24.3
1984-85:			
Basic Grants	\$411.3	\$107.6	26.2
Program Improvement/Supp. Serv.	72.5	13.1	18.1
Special Programs/Disadvantaged	10.4	1.9	18.3
Consumer/Homemaking Education	23.0	1.8	7.8
State Planning/Evaluation	2.6	0.4	15.4
Total	\$519.9	\$124.8	24.0

SOURCE: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from State Directors for Community, Technical, and Junior Colleges.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 2-5

DISTRIBUTION OF 37 STATES AMONG PERCENTAGE RANGES FOR
PART A OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 AS
AMENDED, BY PROGRAM CATEGORY, FOR THE
PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85

PROGRAM CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE RANGE				
	0-19	20-29	40-59	60-79	80-100
Basic Grants	16	12	8	1	0
Program Improvement/Supportive Services	25	7	4	1	0
Special Programs/Disadvantaged	25	5	5	2	0
Consumer/Homemaking Education	32	3	2	0	0
State Planning/Evaluation	30	3	3	1	0
All Categories Combined	19	11	6	1	0

Note: States are placed in these ranges according to three-year averages based on percentages showing the relationship between amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges and corresponding state allotments for each program category.

PATTERNS OF FUNDING IN 1985-86

State allotments for vocational education during the program year 1985-86 were made in accordance with provisions of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984. This section provides a brief description of major provisions in that legislation followed by information about allotments, requests for data, and findings.

MAJOR PROVISIONS

The statement of purpose for the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act contains nine provisions related to improvement, expansion, and development of programs in vocational education.

The first two provisions reflect major themes. One calls for assistance to states in providing programs of high quality that meet needs for marketable skills, improve productivity, and promote economic growth. The other concentrates on assurance of access to these programs for specified groups of individuals.

Major provisions throughout the Act are divided into five titles, each containing two or more parts. Details are shown in Exhibit 3-1.

EXHIBIT 3-1

OUTLINE OF CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1984

Title I. Vocational Education Assistance to the States

Part A. Allotment and Allocation

Part B. State Organizational and Planning Responsibilities

Title II. Basic State Grants for Vocational Education

Part A. Vocational Education Opportunities

Part B. Vocational Education Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion

Title III. Special Programs

Part A. State Assistance for Vocational Education Support Programs by Community-Based Organizations

Part B. Consumer and Homemaker Education

Part C. Adult Training, Retraining, and Employment Development

Part D. Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Programs

Part E. Industry-Education Partnership for Training in High-Technology Occupations

Title IV. National Programs

Part A. Research

Part B. Demonstration Programs

Part C. Vocational Education and Occupational Information Data Systems

Part D. National Council on Vocational Education

Part E. Bilingual Vocational Training

Part F. General Provisions

Title V. General Provisions

Part A. Federal Administrative Provisions

Part B. Definitions

SOURCE: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Education and Labor. *A Compilation of Federal Education Laws, Volume IV—Vocational Education, Job Training, Rehabilitation, and Related Statutes, As Amended Through December 31, 1984*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1984.

Titles I to III are most important for this study. Title I contains provisions for determining allotments to states and allocations within states. It also describes state responsibilities for planning and administration of programs.

Title II contains provisions related to basic state grants for vocational education. These provisions are divided into two parts. Part A is entitled Vocational Education Opportunities; Part B, Vocational Education Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion.

Provisions in Part A concentrate on meeting the special needs of individuals identified as (1) handicapped, (2) disadvantaged, (3) adults in need of training and retraining, (4) single parents or homemakers, (5) persons who participate in programs designed to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational education, and (6) criminal offenders serving in correctional institutions. Provisions in Part B call for improvement, innovation, and expansion in vocational education. A list of 24 needs provides a wide range of opportunities.

Title III is divided into five parts, each containing provisions for activities classified as Special Programs and each requiring a separate appropriation. The five parts are as follows: Part A. State Assistance for Vocational Education Support Programs by Community-Based Organizations; Part B. Consumer and Homemaker Education; Part C. Adult Training, Retraining, and Employment Development; Part D. Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Programs; and Part E. Industry-Education Partnership for Training in High-Technology Occupations.

Funds for the various programs described in Titles I to IV were authorized, with specified amounts for the fiscal year 1985 and references to "such sums as may be necessary" for the fiscal years 1986 to 1989. Amounts authorized for the fiscal year 1985 were as follows:

	MILLIONS
Titles I, II, and IV	\$835.3
Title III, Part A	15.0
Title III, Part B	32.0
Title III, Part C	35.0
Title III, Part D	1.0
Title III, Part E	20.0
State Councils on Vocational Education	8.0
Bilingual Vocational Training Programs	3.7
Total	\$950.0

For the fiscal year 1985, appropriations were made for Titles I, II, and IV as well as State Councils on Vocational Education and Bilingual Vocational Training Programs. There was also an appropriation for Part B of Title III. There were no appropriations, however, for Parts A, C, D, and E of Title III.

ALLOTMENTS

In general, provisions relating to the appropriation for Titles I, II, and IV call for the Secretary of Education to reserve 1.5 percent for activities designated in Title I as the Indian and Hawaiian Natives Program and 2 percent for activities designated in Title IV as National Programs. The remainder is then allotted to the states in accordance with specified requirements.

At the state level, the allotment for Title II must be divided among program categories according to designated percentages. This is referred to as "within state allocation" of funds. Each state is authorized to allocate an amount for state administration of programs not to exceed 7 percent of the total allotment, except for excess costs related to the sex equity program. The remainder must then be divided so that 57 percent is used for activities described in Part A and 43 percent for activities described in Part B. It is important to note that both percentages are based on the remainder and not the total allotment.

In addition, the amount allocated for Part A must be distributed so that 10 percent of the remainder is available for handicapped individuals, 22 percent for disadvantaged individuals, 12 percent for adults in need of training and retraining, 8.5 percent for single parents and homemakers, 3.5 percent for participants in programs designed to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping in vocational education, and 1 percent for criminal offenders in correctional institutions.

Total allotments to the 50 states for programs authorized in Title II and Part B of Title III for the program year 1985-86 amounted to \$791 million, according to data provided by the Division of Vocational Education in the U.S. Department of Education. Allotments for Title II amounted to \$760 million, or 96 percent of the total. Allotments for Part B of Title

III amounted to \$31 million, or 4 percent of the total.

Total allotments and estimated allocations for the 50 states are shown in Exhibit 3-2. Information for Title II is arranged so the method used to calculate estimated allocations is apparent. This method is based on the assumption that each state allocated 7 percent of its allotment under Title II for state administration of programs. The assumption, however, needs to be tested on a state-by-state basis.

EXHIBIT 3-2

TOTAL ALLOTMENTS AND ESTIMATED ALLOCATIONS FOR THE
50 STATES UNDER TITLE II AND TITLE III OF THE CARL D. PERKINS
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1985-86
(Millions of Dollars)

TITLE II—BASIC STATE GRANTS (BSG)	
Total Allotments	\$759.8
State Administration (7% of BSG)	53.2
Remainder (93% of BSG)	\$706.6
Part A—Vocational Education Opportunities (57% of Remainder):	
Handicapped (10%)	\$ 70.7
Disadvantaged (22%)	155.5
Adults/Training/Retraining (12%)	84.8
Single Parents/Homemakers (8.5%)	60.1
Sex Bias/Stereotyping (3.5%)	24.7
Criminal Offenders (1%)	7.1
Total, Part A	\$402.9
Part B—Vocational Education Program Improvement, Innovation, Expansion (43% of Remainder)	303.8
Total, Parts A and B	\$706.7
TITLE III—SPECIAL PROGRAMS	
Part B—Consumer and Homemaker Education	30.9
TOTAL, PARTS A AND B OF TITLE II AND PART B OF TITLE III	\$737.6

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Estimated allocations based on percentages specified in the Act with an assumption that each state allocated 7 percent of its allotment for Title II to state administration of programs.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

REQUEST FOR DATA

The request for data showing amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges for the program year 1985-86 was mailed to all state directors on April 16, as noted earlier. This was followed by several memoranda indicating problems and possibilities related to the request.

Attached to the request was a form with 10 columns. Column 1 contained a list of the various funding categories under Titles II and III with parenthetical information showing percentages used to calculate estimated allocations for Title II.

Column 2 contained information showing state allotments and estimated allocations for each funding category in the state to which the form was mailed. Information about state allotments was obtained from the Division of Vocational Education in the U.S. Department of Education. Estimated allocations were calculated as explained above.

Columns 3 to 10 were designed to obtain information about distribution of funds among different types of institutions, agencies, and organizations. Major headings were Secondary Institutions, Postsecondary Institutions, and Other. Subheadings for Secondary Institutions were Secondary Vocational Education and Adult Vocational Education. Subheadings for Postsecondary Institutions were Public Vocational Schools; Public Community, Technical, and Junior Colleges; State Colleges and Universities; Private Colleges and Universities; and Private Vocational Training Institutions.

In the memorandum to which the form was attached, state directors were asked to provide data for two types of institutions only: (1) community, technical, and junior colleges and (2) state colleges and universities. They were also asked to consider problems and possibilities related to collection of data for remaining columns at some later date.

Some of the state directors provided all of the information requested. Others said they would find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain information for institutions other than community, technical, and junior colleges. This led to a decision that presentation of data should be limited to those colleges.

FINDINGS

State directors in 43 states provided information showing amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges under Title II and Title III of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act for the program year 1985-86. These states received 92 percent of total allotments to the 50 states under each of the two titles.

State data are shown in Appendix B, Tables B1 to B3. The 7 states for which data were not obtained are Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and South Dakota. (As noted

earlier, South Dakota has no community, technical, and junior colleges.)

Some of the findings are as follows:

1. Percentages based on totals for the 43 states indicate that community, technical, and junior colleges received 22 percent of allotments for all program categories combined, excluding estimated allocations for state administration.

2. Details by program category indicate that these institutions received 27 percent of estimated allocations for the Vocational Education Opportunities Program (Title II, Part A), 17 percent of estimated allocations for the Vocational Education Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion Program (Title II, Part B), and 9 percent of actual allotments for the Consumer and Homemaker Education Program (Title III, Part B). Details are shown in Exhibit 3-3.

2. More detailed information for the Vocational Education Opportunities Program indicates that community, technical, and junior colleges in the 43 states received 20 percent of estimated allocations for the Handicapped category, 23 percent for the Disadvantaged category, 41 percent for the Adults/Training/Retraining category, 31 percent for the Single Parents/Homemakers category, 21 percent for the Sex Bias/Stereotyping category, and 19 percent for the Criminal Offenders category.

3. Percentages for individual states reveal differences in patterns of funding among the various categories. An overview of these differences is shown in Exhibit 3-4.

5. For the Vocational Education Opportunities Program, percentages indicate that 22 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 12 in the 20-39 percent range, 7 in the 40-59 percent range, and 2 in the 60-79 percent range.

6. For the Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion Program, percentages indicate that 26 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 11 in the 20-39 percent range, and 6 in the 40-59 percent range.

7. For the Consumer and Homemaker Education Program, percentages indicate that 36 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 3 were in the 20-39 percent range, and 4 in the 40-59 percent range.

8. For all three programs combined, percentages indicate that 23 states were in the 0-19 percent range, 14 in the 20-39 percent range, and 6 in the 40-59 percent range. States in each range are listed in Exhibit 3-5.

9. Percentages for specified types of individuals under the Vocational Education Opportunities Program indicate that patterns of distribution were most favorable to community, technical, and junior colleges in two categories—Adults/Training/Retraining and Single Parents/Homemakers. These are the only categories where institutions of this kind in more than half of the states received at least 20 percent of estimated allocations. Furthermore, institutions in several states received 80 to 100 percent of estimated allocations for one or both categories.

EXHIBIT 3-3

**COMPARISON OF FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY,
TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES IN 43 STATES WITH
CORRESPONDING ALLOTMENTS OR ESTIMATED ALLOCATIONS
FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1985-86
(Amounts in Millions of Dollars)**

	ALLOTMENTS OR ESTIMATED ALLOCATIONS	FUNDS TO CTJC	PER- CENT
Title II, Part A—Vocational Education Opportunities			
Handicapped	\$ 64.9	\$ 12.9	20
Disadvantaged	142.8	32.7	23
Adults/Training/Retraining	77.9	32.2	41
Single Parents/Homemakers	55.2	17.2	31
Sex Bias/Stereotyping	22.7	4.7	21
Criminal Offenders	6.5	1.2	19
Total, Part A	\$369.9	\$101.1	27
Title II, Part B—Vocational Education Program Improvement/Innovation/Expansion			
	279.0	47.0	17
Total, Parts A and B	\$648.9	\$148.1	23
Title III, Part B—Consumer and Homemaker Education			
	28.4	2.5	9
Title II, Parts A and B, and Title III, Part B	\$677.4	\$150.6	22

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Estimated allocations based on percentages specified in the Act with an assumption that each state allocated 7 percent of its allotment for Title II to state administration of programs. Other data from state directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 3-4

**DISTRIBUTION OF 43 STATES AMONG PERCENTAGE RANGES
BY TITLE AND BY PART, PROGRAM YEAR 1985-86**

	PERCENTAGE RANGE				
	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-100
Title II, Part A—Vocational Education Opportunities					
Handicapped	29	9	4	1	0
Disadvantaged	25	12	4	2	0
Adults/Training/Retraining	15	5	11	5	7
Single Parents/Homemakers	21	6	8	4	4
Sex Bias/Stereotyping	27	10	5	1	0
Criminal Offenders	30	1	8	0	4
Total, Part A	22	12	7	2	0
Title II, Part B—Vocational Education Program Improvement/Innovation/Expansion	26	11	6	0	0
Total, Parts A and B	21	14	8	0	0
Title III, Part B—Consumer and Homemaker Education	36	3	4	0	0
Title II, Parts A and B, and Title III, Part B	23	14	6	0	0

Note: States are classified in these ranges according to percentages showing the relationship between amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges and corresponding allotments or estimated allocations.

EXHIBIT 3-5

DISTRIBUTION OF 43 STATES AMONG PERCENTAGE RANGES
BASED ON TOTALS FOR PARTS A AND B OF TITLE II AND PART B
OF TITLE III IN THE CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT
FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1985-86

RANGE	STATES
0-9	Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
10-19	Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia
20-29	Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, North Dakota, Texas, Utah
30-39	Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina
40-49	California, Hawaii, Washington
50-59	Iowa, Oregon, Wisconsin

Note: States are classified in these ranges according to percentages showing the relationship between amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges and corresponding state allotments for all program categories combined.

CONCLUSIONS

Data presented in this report represent an important step in the development of factual information about the distribution of federal funds for vocational education to community, technical, and junior colleges throughout the nation.

State directors for these institutions have provided a substantial amount of data for the last three years of funding under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 as well as the first year of funding under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984. They have also done this within a period of less than six months.

LIMITATIONS

The data have some limitations that need to be considered carefully by persons who might want to use this information. Three of the limitations are related to the scope of the study. Others involve definitions and procedures.

First, the study was limited to community, technical, and junior colleges. An attempt was made, however, to identify problems and possibilities related to collection of data for other types of institutions, agencies, and organizations that receive federal funds for vocational education.

Second, the study was limited to collection of data showing distribution of federal funds. It was understood that information about distribution of nonfederal funds was important and might be needed at some future date, but the basic idea was to take one step at a time in trying to understand complexities related to federal funding of vocational education.

Third, the study did not include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. All were eligible for funding during the years covered by this study.

Fourth, there was no precise definition of "community, technical, and junior colleges." Each state director was given responsibility for defining this term with the understanding that all institutions would be listed in the AACJC directory unless otherwise indicated. As a result, there may be elements of inconsistency in data reported for various states, particularly as they relate to classification of technical institutes and other postsecondary institutions that do not offer associate degrees.

Fifth, clear distinctions were not made in forms and instructions about possible differences in amounts allocated to institutions, amounts awarded to institutions, and amounts expended by institutions. It seems likely that these differences would be relatively unimportant on a statewide basis, but this could be questionable in some states.

Sixth, instructions related to requests for data did not indicate the need for distinctions between funds carried over from prior years and funds allotted during a particular year. Inclusion of funds carried over from prior years in data provided for this study could have resulted in serious overstatement of percentages for some states.

And finally, data showing estimated allocations for the program year 1985-86 are based on the assumption that each state allocated 7 percent of its allotment under Title II for state administration of programs. This is probably the best assumption under the circumstances, but it needs to be tested on a state-by-state basis.

COMPLEXITIES

Persons who might want to use the data for comparisons involving two or more states will also find it helpful to consider complexities related to state educational structures, state budgetary processes, and other variables that may influence the distribution of federal funds for vocational education within a particular state.

A good example involves three states where community, technical, and junior colleges received none of the federal funds for vocational education allotted to those states during the years covered by this study. In one state, this reflects a collective decision by presidents of the institutions not to request funding of this kind. In another state, it was agreed at the state level to use federal funds at secondary institutions and state funds at postsecondary institutions. The third state has no community, technical, or junior colleges, and therefore receives no funds.

These and other examples that might be provided indicate a need for caution in making comparisons between or among states. One important variable clearly involves agreements at the state level between agencies responsible for elementary and secondary schools on the one hand and agencies responsible for institutions of higher education on the other. These agreements can reflect complexities within a state. They also provide a basis for cooperative efforts at the local level.

FURTHER STUDY

Directions for further study indicate a need for data related to at least three types of postsecondary institutions: (1) public vocational schools, (2) public community, technical, and junior colleges, and (3) state colleges and universities. Closely related to this is a need for agreement on classification of technical institutes, some of which are identified with public vocational schools and others with community, technical, and junior colleges.

There is also a need for agreement on several matters related to definitions and procedures. These include a precise definition for "community, technical, and junior colleges"; distinctions involving amounts allocated to institutions, amounts awarded to institutions, and amounts expended by institutions; and distinctions related to funds carried over from prior years.

And finally, there is a need to consider the possibility of collecting data related to distribution of nonfederal funds as well as federal funds. This would provide a more complete picture of funding patterns related to federal legislation for vocational education.

In retrospect, it seems fair to say that persons who helped design this study were proceeding on three basic assumptions: (1) that information about the distribution of federal funds for vocational education among different types of educational institutions was needed at both state and national levels, (2) that the AACJC should take the lead in developing information of this kind, since others failed to do so, and (3) that problems related to definitions and procedures could be solved as the study progressed.

Data presented in this study indicate that those assumptions were well founded. Some of the problems have not been solved, but the nature of the problems and alternatives for the future are certainly more apparent.

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APPENDIX A

DATA FOR 1982-83 TO 1984-85

TABLE A1

ALL PROGRAM CATEGORIES: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL,
AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 FOR THE PROGRAM
YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
(Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Alabama	\$12,960	\$14,455	\$14,577	\$1,184	\$1,508	\$1,496	9	10	10
Alaska	1,060	1,060	1,076	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	8,079	8,904	9,035	1,926	1,548	1,435	24	15	16
Arkansas	7,304	8,147	8,146	68	68	176	1	1	2
California	55,933	62,177	63,215	24,465	27,136	27,462	44	44	43
Colorado	7,841	8,583	8,527	3,090	4,134	4,226	39	48	50
Connecticut*	6,743	7,521	7,727	554	578	554	8	8	7
Delaware	1,604	1,817	1,842	158	304	304	10	17	17
Florida	25,805	28,466	28,762	5,215	6,903	5,910	20	24	21
Georgia	17,648	19,670	20,146	372	495	495	2	3	2
Hawaii	2,530	2,826	2,882	1,197	1,301	1,299	47	46	45
Idaho	2,891	3,255	3,295	947	962	973	33	30	30
Illinois*	27,611	31,058	31,613	8,743	10,129	10,405	32	33	33
Indiana	15,942	18,061	18,453	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	7,958	8,959	8,908	5,544	5,456	5,375	70	61	60
Kansas	6,132	6,877	6,789	748	825	818	12	12	12
Kentucky	12,149	13,602	13,586	599	849	874	5	6	6
Louisiana	13,712	15,081	15,019	0	0	0	0	0	0

Maine	3,611	4,077	4,133	1,230	1,478	1,771	34	36	43
Maryland	10,745	12,022	12,293	1,612	1,803	1,967	15	15	16
Massachusetts*	15,314	16,991	16,917	1,225	1,529	1,692	8	9	10
Michigan	24,281	27,780	28,871	6,995	7,528	8,668	29	27	30
Minnesota	11,222	12,530	12,759	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi*	8,620	9,613	9,646	4,603	3,845	5,437	53	40	56
Missouri*	14,090	16,007	16,183	1,124	911	1,135	8	6	7
Montana	2,364	2,692	2,713	70	32	104	3	1	4
Nebraska	4,329	4,902	4,909	926	1,110	1,221	21	23	25
Nevada*	1,884	2,122	2,275	380	398	400	20	19	18
New Hampshire	2,672	2,978	3,012	302	372	352	11	12	12
New Jersey	16,848	18,631	18,652	1,799	1,870	1,882	11	10	10
New Mexico*	4,387	4,908	5,000	3,378	3,779	4,100	77	77	82
New York	43,585	48,052	48,224	4,623	6,194	7,517	11	13	16
North Carolina	19,520	21,814	22,203	6,207	6,946	7,073	32	32	32
North Dakota	2,216	2,241	2,216	842	924	735	38	41	33
Ohio*	29,454	33,134	33,888	4,948	5,032	4,769	17	15	14
Oklahoma	8,672	9,509	9,304	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	6,871	7,818	7,985	3,276	3,730	3,811	48	48	48
Pennsylvania	32,156	35,919	36,053	3,955	5,592	5,124	12	16	14
Rhode Island	2,695	3,040	3,073	158	229	256	6	8	8
South Carolina	10,920	12,179	12,375	929	1,035	1,053	9	8	8
South Dakota	2,356	2,521	2,409	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	14,851	16,718	16,850	2,892	2,720	2,718	19	16	16
Texas	40,398	44,126	44,608	12,828	12,517	12,760	32	28	29
Utah	4,833	5,435	5,548	1,355	1,813	1,610	28	33	29

TABLE A1—continued

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Vermont	1,721	1,917	1,909	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	15,335	17,101	17,390	1,327	1,327	1,377	9	8	8
Washington	10,169	11,456	11,924	4,364	5,228	4,589	43	46	38
West Virginia	6,025	6,817	6,805	1,102	1,263	1,280	18	19	19
Wisconsin	13,486	15,205	15,384	7,492	7,537	7,362	56	50	48
Wyoming	1,225	1,275	1,269	245	251	257	20	20	20
Total: 46 States	\$599,677	\$668,488	\$676,529	\$134,997	\$148,989	\$152,882	23	22	23
Total: 50 States	\$620,756	\$692,047	\$700,376						

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from state directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

*Indicates that amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges represent estimates.

TABLE A2
BASIC GRANTS: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL,
AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963
FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
 (Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Alabama	\$10,143	\$11,400	\$11,534	\$1,177	\$1,235	\$1,205	12	11	10
Alaska	830	836	851	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6,523	7,023	7,149	1,790	1,269	1,225	28	18	17
Arkansas	5,716	6,425	6,445	68	68	176	1	1	3
California	43,773	49,036	50,018	19,526	22,000	22,445	45	45	45
Colorado	6,136	6,769	6,747	2,989	3,868	3,972	49	57	59
Connecticut	5,277	5,932	6,114	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1,255	1,433	1,458	158	277	277	13	19	19
Florida	20,195	22,450	22,757	4,494	6,357	5,254	22	28	23
Georgia	13,811	15,513	15,940	365	493	492	3	3	3
Hawaii	1,980	2,229	2,281	998	1,083	1,085	50	49	48
Idaho*	2,262	2,567	2,607	665	680	687	29	26	26
Illinois	21,608	24,494	25,013	7,611	8,911	9,121	35	36	36
Indiana	12,476	14,244	14,601	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	6,228	7,066	7,048	5,170	5,150	4,940	83	73	70
Kansas	4,799	5,423	5,372	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	9,508	10,728	10,750	565	798	783	6	7	7
Louisiana	10,731	11,894	11,884	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	2,826	3,216	3,270	1,196	1,288	1,508	42	40	46

TABLE A2—continued

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Maryland	8,409	9,481	9,726	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	11,985	13,400	13,386	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	19,002	21,909	22,843	5,836	6,322	7,262	31	29	32
Minnesota	8,782	9,882	10,095	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	6,746	7,582	7,632	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	11,027	12,624	12,805	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1,850	2,123	2,147	70	32	104	4	2	5
Nebraska*	3,388	3,866	3,884	892	1,029	1,107	26	27	28
Nevada	1,474	1,673	1,800	380	382	377	26	23	21
New Hampshire	2,091	2,348	2,383	248	336	278	12	14	12
New Jersey	13,185	14,693	14,758	1,799	1,870	1,882	14	13	13
New Mexico	3,433	3,871	3,956	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	34,110	37,896	38,157	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	15,276	17,204	17,568	5,091	5,734	5,855	33	33	33
North Dakota	1,734	1,767	1,754	745	858	686	43	49	39
Ohio	23,051	26,131	26,813	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	6,786	7,500	7,361	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	5,377	6,165	6,318	2,689	3,083	3,159	50	50	50
Pennsylvania	25,165	28,328	28,526	3,732	5,357	4,947	15	19	17
Rhode Island	2,109	2,397	2,432	137	206	193	6	9	8

South Carolina	8,546	9,605	9,791	929	1,035	1,053	11	11	11
South Dakota	1,844	1,988	1,906	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	11,622	13,185	13,332	2,660	2,498	2,486	23	19	19
Texas	31,615	34,801	35,295	11,678	11,530	11,723	37	33	33
Utah	3,782	4,007	4,390	1,111	1,444	1,362	29	34	31
Vermont	1,347	1,512	1,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	12,001	13,487	13,760	1,327	1,327	1,377	11	10	10
Washington	7,958	9,035	9,435	3,527	4,168	3,683	44	46	39
West Virginia	4,715	5,376	5,384	917	1,043	1,073	19	19	20
Wisconsin	10,554	11,991	12,172	5,733	5,770	5,595	54	48	46
Wyoming	959	1,006	1,004	224	231	229	23	23	23
Total: 37 States	\$360,467	\$404,870	\$411,333	\$96,497	\$107,732	\$107,601	27	27	26
Total: 50 States	\$485,798	\$545,790	\$555,162						

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from state directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

*Indicates that amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges represent estimates.

TABLE A3

PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO
COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF
1963 FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
(Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Alabama	\$1,857	\$2,042	\$2,034	\$7	\$273	\$291	0	13	14
Alaska	152	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1,157	1,258	1,261	98	54	131	8	4	10
Arkansas	1,046	1,151	1,137	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	8,012	8,783	8,821	3,618	3,784	3,600	45	43	41
Colorado	1,1213	1,213	1,190	75	137	116	7	11	10
Connecticut	966	1,063	1,078	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	230	257	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	3,697	4,021	4,013	531	382	472	14	9	12
Georgia	2,528	2,779	2,811	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	362	399	402	165	181	177	46	45	44
Idaho	414	460	460	282	282	286	68	61	62
Illinois*	3,955	4,387	4,411	924	1,002	1,023	23	23	23
Indiana	2,284	2,551	2,575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	1,140	1,266	1,243	253	175	292	22	14	23
Kansas	878	971	947	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	1,740	1,922	1,896	0	16	56	0	1	3

Louisiana	1,964	2,130	2,096	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	517	576	577	18	126	192	3	22	33
Maryland	1,539	1,698	1,715	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	2,194	2,400	2,361	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	3,478	3,924	4,029	1,159	1,206	1,406	33	31	35
Minnesota	1,608	1,770	1,780	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1,235	1,358	1,346	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	2,018	2,261	2,258	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	339	380	379	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	620	692	685	28	76	104	5	11	15
Nevada*	270	300	318	0	16	23	0	5	7
New Hampshire	383	421	420	54	36	71	14	9	17
New Jersey	2,414	2,632	2,603	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	628	693	698	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	6,244	6,788	6,729	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	2,796	3,082	3,098	932	1,027	1,033	33	33	33
North Dakota	317	317	309	91	66	49	29	21	16
Ohio	4,219	4,681	4,729	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1,242	1,343	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	984	1,104	1,114	394	442	446	40	40	40
Pennsylvania	4,606	5,074	5,031	223	325	177	5	5	4
Rhode Island	386	429	429	15	19	51	4	4	12
South Carolina	1,564	1,720	1,727	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	337	356	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	2,217	2,362	2,351	232	222	232	11	9	10

TABLE A3—continued

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Texas	5,787	6,233	6,225	827	776	749	14	12	12
Utah	692	768	774	155	244	145	22	32	19
Vermont	247	271	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2,197	2,416	2,427	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,457	1,618	1,664	476	681	541	33	42	33
West Virginia	863	963	950	131	157	144	15	16	15
Wisconsin	1,932	2,148	2,147	1,159	1,181	1,181	60	55	55
Wyoming	175	180	177	21	20	28	12	11	16
Total: 37 States	\$65,982	\$72,520	\$72,543	\$11,868	\$12,816	\$13,076	18	18	18
Total: 50 States	\$88,923	\$97,761	\$97,732						

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from state directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

*Indicates that amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges represent estimates.

TABLE A4
DISADVANTAGED: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963
FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
 (Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Alabama	\$293	\$293	\$292	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
Alaska	24	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	183	181	181	0	0	22	0	0	12
Arkansas	165	165	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1,265	1,262	1,267	632	631	633	50	50	50
Colorado	177	174	171	0	92	46	0	53	27
Connecticut	152	153	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	36	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	584	578	577	71	78	124	12	14	22
Georgia	399	399	404	7	2	3	2	1	1
Hawaii	57	57	58	34	34	34	59	59	59
Idaho	65	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois*	624	630	634	156	164	209	25	26	33
Indiana	361	366	370	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	180	182	179	48	57	54	27	31	30
Kansas	139	140	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	275	276	272	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE A4—continued

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Louisiana	310	306	301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	82	83	83	16	64	71	20	77	86
Maryland	243	244	246	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	346	345	339	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	549	564	579	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	254	254	256	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	195	195	193	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	319	325	324	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	53	55	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	98	99	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada*	43	43	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	60	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	381	378	374	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	99	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	986	975	967	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	441	445	445	147	148	148	33	33	33
North Dakota	50	45	44	5	0	0	10	0	0
Ohio	666	672	679	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	196	193	186	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	155	159	160	478	80	80	50	50	50

Pennsylvania	72*	729	723	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	61	62	62	0	0	8	0	0	13
South Carolina	247	247	248	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	53	51	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	336	339	338	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	914	895	894	109	87	112	12	10	13
Utah	109	110	111	67	65	72	61	59	65
Vermont	39	39	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	347	347	349	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	230	232	239	122	121	104	53	52	44
West Virginia	136	138	136	34	38	38	25	27	28
Wisconsin	305	309	308	183	170	170	60	55	55
Wyoming	28	26	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 37 States	\$10,416	\$10,417	\$10,420	\$1,709	1,831	\$1,928	16	18	19
Total: 50 States	\$14,038	\$14,043	\$14,039						

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from state directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

*Indicates that amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges represent estimates.

TABLE A5

CONSUMER AND HOMEMAKING: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL,
AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963
FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
(Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Alabama	\$595	\$646	\$644	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
Alaska	49	47	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	371	398	399	38	25	57	10	6	14
Arkansas	335	364	360	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2,567	2,780	2,792	531	563	566	21	20	20
Colorado	360	384	377	26	37	92	7	10	24
Connecticut	309	336	341	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	74	81	81	0	28	28	0	34	34
Florida	1,184	1,273	1,270	118	86	60	10	7	5
Georgia	810	879	890	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	116	126	127	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	133	146	146	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois*	1,267	1,389	1,396	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	732	808	815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	365	401	393	45	48	46	12	12	12
Kansas	281	307	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	558	608	600	34	35	35	6	6	6
Louisiana	629	674	663	0	0	0	0	0	0

Maine	166	182	183	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	493	538	543	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	703	760	747	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	1,114	1,242	1,275	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	515	560	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	396	430	426	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	647	716	715	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	108	120	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	199	219	217	6	5	10	3	2	5
Nevada*	86	95	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	123	133	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	773	833	824	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	201	219	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	2,000	2,148	2,130	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	896	975	981	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	102	100	98	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio	1,352	1,481	1,497	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	398	425	411	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	315	350	353	95	105	106	30	30	30
Pennsylvania	1,476	1,606	1,592	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	124	136	136	6	4	4	5	3	3
South Carolina	501	545	547	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	108	113	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	682	747	744	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE A5—continued

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Texas	1,854	1,973	1,970	214	124	176	12	6	9
Utah	222	243	245	22	60	51	10	25	13
Vermont	79	86	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	704	765	768	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	467	512	527	239	258	232	51	50	44
West Virginia	276	305	301	15	15	15	5	5	5
Wisconsin	619	680	679	371	374	374	60	55	55
Wyoming	56	57	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 37 States	\$21,138	\$22,954	\$22,961	\$1,761	\$1,767	\$1,832	8	8	8
Total: 50 States	\$28,488	\$30,943	\$30,934						

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from state directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

*Indicates that amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges represent estimates.

TABLE A6
STATE PLANNING AND EVALUATION: DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COMMUNITY,
TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963
FOR THE PROGRAM YEARS 1982-83 TO 1984-85
 (Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Alabama	\$73	\$73	\$73	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
Alaska	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	46	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	41	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	316	315	317	158	158	158	50	50	50
Colorado	44	44	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	38	38	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	146	144	144	1	0	0	1	0	0
Georgia	100	100	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	14	14	14	0	3	3	0	21	21
Idaho	16	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois*	156	158	158	52	52	52	33	33	33
Indiana	90	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	45	45	45	28	26	43	62	57	96
Kansas	35	35	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	69	69	68	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE A6—continued

STATES	CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS			DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL AND JUNIOR COLLEGES			PERCENT OF CURRENT YEAR ALLOTMENTS		
	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85	82-83	83-84	84-85
Louisiana	78	76	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	20	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	61	61	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	87	86	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	137	141	145	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	63	64	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	49	49	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	80	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	13	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	24	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada*	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	15	15	15	0	0	3	0	0	20
New Jersey	95	94	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	246	244	242	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	110	111	111	37	37	37	34	33	33
North Dakota	13	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	166	168	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	49	48	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	39	40	40	20	20	20	51	50	50

Pennsylvania	182	182	181	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	62	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	13	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	84	85	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	228	224	223	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	27	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	87	87	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	57	58	60	0	0	29	0	0	49
West Virginia	34	35	34	5	10	10	15	29	29
Wisconsin	76	77	77	40	42	42	60	55	55
Wyoming	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 37 States	\$2,603	\$2,604	\$2,604	\$347	\$348	\$397	13	13	15
Total: 50 States	\$3,509	\$3,510	\$3,509						

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from state directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

*Indicates that amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges represent estimates.

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APPENDIX B

DATA FOR 1985-86

TABLE B1

STATE ALLOTMENTS AND ESTIMATED ALLOCATIONS FOR TITLES II AND III UNDER THE CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1984 BY PROGRAM CATEGORY AND BY STATE, EXCLUDING STATE ADMINISTRATION, FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1985-86
(Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	TITLE II—PART A						TOTAL TITLE II PART A	TITLE II PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B	TITLE III PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B AND TITLE III PART B
	HAND- CAPPED	DISAD- VANTAGED	ADULTS/ TRAINING/ RETRAINING	SINGLE PARENTS/ HOMEMAKERS	SEX BIAS/ STEREO- TYPING	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS					
Alabama	\$1,444	\$3,176	\$1,732	\$1,227	\$505	\$144	\$8,229	\$6,208	\$14,437	\$644	\$15,081
Alaska	146	320	175	124	51	15	830	626	1,456	48	1,504
Arizona	926	2,037	1,111	787	324	93	5,278	3,982	9,260	399	9,659
Arkansas	808	1,777	969	687	283	81	4,604	3,473	8,078	360	8,438
California	6,338	13,943	7,605	5,387	2,218	634	36,125	27,253	63,378	2,792	66,170
Colorado	852	1,874	1,022	724	298	85	4,854	3,662	8,516	377	8,893
Connecticut	765	1,683	918	650	268	76	4,360	3,289	7,648	341	7,990
Delaware	249	549	299	212	87	25	1,422	1,072	2,494	81	2,576
Florida	2,909	6,400	3,491	2,473	1,018	291	16,582	12,509	29,092	4,270	33,362
Georgia	2,008	4,418	2,410	1,707	703	201	11,447	8,636	20,083	890	20,973
Hawaii	364	802	437	310	128	36	2,077	1,567	3,645	127	3,772
Idaho	363	798	435	308	127	36	2,068	1,560	3,628	146	3,773
Illinois	3,177	6,990	3,813	2,701	1,112	318	18,111	13,663	31,774	1,396	33,170
Indiana	1,839	4,046	2,207	1,563	644	184	10,484	7,909	18,392	815	19,207
Iowa	899	1,979	1,079	765	315	90	5,127	3,868	8,994	393	9,388
Kansas	670	1,475	804	570	235	67	3,821	2,882	6,703	300	7,003
Kentucky	1,324	2,952	1,610	1,140	470	134	7,648	5,770	13,418	600	14,018
Louisiana	1,539	3,386	1,847	1,308	539	154	8,772	6,618	15,390	663	16,053

Maine	405	892	486	345	142	41	2,310	1,743	4,053	183	4,256
Maryland	1,213	2,668	1,455	1,031	424	121	6,912	5,214	12,127	543	12,670
Massachusetts	1,611	3,544	1,933	1,369	564	161	9,183	6,928	16,111	747	16,858
Michigan	2,909	6,401	3,491	2,473	1,018	291	16,583	12,510	29,094	1,275	30,369
Minnesota	1,250	2,749	1,500	1,062	437	125	7,123	5,374	12,497	564	13,061
Mississippi	962	2,117	1,155	818	337	96	5,485	4,138	9,622	426	10,048
Missouri	1,570	3,453	1,884	1,334	549	157	8,947	6,749	15,696	715	16,411
Montana	365	803	438	310	128	37	2,081	1,570	3,652	120	3,771
Nebraska	480	1,057	576	408	168	48	2,738	2,006	4,804	217	5,021
Nevada	308	678	370	262	108	31	1,756	1,325	3,081	100	3,181
New Hampshire	364	801	437	309	127	36	2,074	1,565	3,639	133	3,772
New Jersey	1,802	3,964	2,162	1,532	631	180	10,271	7,748	18,019	824	18,843
New Mexico	501	1,103	602	426	175	50	2,858	2,156	5,014	221	5,235
New York	4,777	10,509	5,732	4,000	1,672	478	27,227	20,539	47,766	2,130	49,896
North Carolina	2,194	4,827	2,633	1,865	768	219	12,307	9,433	21,742	981	22,922
North Dakota	300	660	360	255	105	30	1,710	1,290	3,001	98	3,099
Ohio	3,381	7,438	4,057	2,874	1,183	338	19,271	14,538	33,809	1,497	35,306
Oklahoma	979	2,154	1,175	832	343	98	5,381	4,210	9,791	411	10,201
Oregon	805	1,771	966	684	282	81	4,589	3,462	8,051	353	8,404
Pennsylvania	3,585	7,887	4,302	3,047	1,255	359	20,436	15,416	35,852	1,592	37,444
Rhode Island	364	800	436	309	127	36	2,073	1,564	3,637	136	3,773
South Carolina	1,236	2,720	1,483	1,051	433	124	7,046	5,316	12,362	547	12,909
South Dakota	326	718	391	277	114	33	1,859	1,403	3,262	100	3,369
Tennessee	1,660	3,652	1,992	1,411	581	166	9,462	7,138	16,600	744	17,345

TABLE B1—continued

STATES	TITLE II—PART A							TITLE II PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B	TITLE III PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B AND TITLE III PART B
	HAND- CAPPED	DISAD- VANTAGED	ADULTS/ TRAINING/ RETRAINING	SINGLE PARENTS/ HOMEMAKERS	SEX BIAS/ STEREO- TYPING	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS	TOTAL TITLE II PART A				
Texas	4,613	10,149	5,536	3,921	1,615	461	26,294	19,836	46,130	1,970	48,101
Utah	564	1,241	677	480	197	56	3,216	2,426	5,641	245	5,886
Vermont	258	569	310	220	90	26	1,473	1,111	2,584	84	2,669
Virginia	1,686	3,708	2,023	1,433	590	169	9,608	7,248	16,856	768	17,624
Washington	1,185	2,608	1,422	1,008	415	119	6,756	5,097	11,853	527	12,380
West Virginia	676	1,488	811	575	237	68	3,854	2,908	6,762	301	7,062
Wisconsin	1,520	3,345	1,825	1,292	532	152	8,607	6,538	15,205	679	15,884
Wyoming	172	378	206	146	60	17	980	739	1,719	56	1,775
Total: 43 States	\$64,890	\$142,758	\$77,864	\$55,156	\$22,711	\$6,489	\$369,873	\$279,027	\$648,900	\$28,450	\$677,350
Total: 50 States	\$70,662	\$155,456	\$84,794	\$60,063	\$24,732	\$7,066	\$402,773	\$303,846	\$706,619	\$30,934	\$737,553

SOURCES: Allotment data from Division of Vocational Education, U.S. Department of Education.

NOTES: (1) Amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges may include funds carried over from prior years resulting in overstatement of percentages. (2) Details may not add to totals due to rounding. (3) See list of footnotes for specific states following Table B3.

TABLE B2

AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES FROM STATE ALLOCATIONS AND ESTIMATED ALLOCATIONS FOR TITLES II AND III UNDER THE CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1984 BY PROGRAM CATEGORY AND BY STATE, EXCLUDING STATE ADMINISTRATION, FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1985-86
(Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

STATES	TITLE II—PART A						TOTAL TITLE II PART A	TITLE II PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B	TITLE III PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B AND TITLE III PART B
	HAND- CAPPED	DISAD- VANTAGED	ADULTS/ TRAINING/ RETRAINING	SINGLE PARENTS/ HOMEMAKERS	SEX BIAS/ STEREO- TYPING	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS					
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$881	\$818	\$216	\$144	\$2,059	\$0	\$2,059	\$0	\$2,059
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	202	413	737	0	0	40	1,392	25	1,417	50	1,467
Arkansas	0	0	122	61	14	0	197	0	197	0	197
California	3,056	6,724	3,820	2,706	1,114	318	17,738	12,435	30,173	698	30,871
Colorado	346	683	527	108	35	5	1,705	1,443	3,148	142	3,290
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	211	0	211
Florida	920	2,225	1,263	493	223	0	5,124	2,063	7,187	120	7,307
Georgia	16	0	243	0	0	0	259	0	259	0	259
Hawaii	41	129	437	310	0	18	935	822	1,757	0	1,757
Idaho	7	69	132	140	22	0	370	184	554	0	554
Illinois	297	1,450	3,955	588	244	0	6,534	3,844	10,378	0	10,378
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	630	1,239	916	484	104	85	3,458	1,219	4,677	223	4,900
Kansas	90	355	350	207	46	10	1,058	686	1,744	0	1,744

TABLE B2—continued

STATES	TITLE II—PART A						TOTAL TITLE II PART A	TITLE II PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B	TITLE III PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B AND TITLE III PART B
	HANDI- CAPPED	DISAD- VANTAGED	ADULTS/ TRAINING/ RETRAINING	SINGLE PARENTS/ HOMEMAKERS	SEX BIAS/ STEREO- TYPING	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS					
Kentucky	143	346	125	249	47	0	910	163	1,073	0	1,073
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	551	217	109	5	0	882	772	1,654	0	1,654
Maryland	214	470	1,082	569	0	0	2,335	387	2,722	0	2,722
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	638	1,405	2,221	1,328	224	128	5,944	2,990	8,934	0	8,934
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	66	280	341	21	19	0	727	2,441	3,168	46	3,214
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	540	0	540
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	105	297	292	207	12	25	938	629	1,567	3	1,570
Nevada	69	148	321	209	44	16	807	448	1,255	0	1,255
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	172	759	929	0	0	0	1,860	475	2,335	0	2,335
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1,075	3,808	933	606	230	42	6,694	2,995	9,689	0	9,689
North Carolina	731	1,609	2,633	1,865	256	219	7,313	58	7,371	0	7,371
North Dakota	10	208	329	19	8	30	604	248	852	0	852
Ohio	178	357	119	61	14	0	729	475	1,204	343	1,547
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oregon	403	886	966	684	100	0	3,039	1,691	4,730	176	4,906
Pennsylvania	181	648	0	418	159	0	1,406	2,319	3,725	0	3,725
Rhode Island	0	0	110	93	30	12	245	0	245	8	253
South Carolina	0	0	789	450	0	0	1,239	0	1,239	0	1,239
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	95	513	834	0	0	0	1,442	232	1,674	0	1,674
Texas	1,598	2,989	4,112	2,428	989	0	12,116	459	12,575	100	12,675
Utah	34	204	85	256	40	0	619	591	1,210	42	1,252
Vermont	0	0	140	0	0	0	140	65	205	0	205
Virginia	295	636	0	248	0	0	1,179	125	1,304	0	1,304
Washington	431	1,202	1,089	646	183	58	3,609	1,836	5,445	211	5,656
West Virginia	35	215	159	112	46	13	580	771	1,351	0	1,351
Wisconsin	836	1,840	1,004	711	293	84	4,768	3,321	8,089	373	8,462
Wyoming	19	50	37	10	13	0	129	20	149	0	149
Total: 43 States	\$12,934	\$32,708	\$32,250	\$17,214	\$4,730	\$1,247	\$101,083	\$46,983	\$148,066	\$2,535	\$150,601

SOURCES: State directors for community, technical, and junior colleges.

NOTES: (1) Amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges may include funds carried over from prior years resulting in overstatement of percentages. (2) Details may not add to totals due to rounding. (3) See list of footnotes for specific states following Table B3.

TABLE B3

PERCENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND ESTIMATED ALLOCATIONS FOR TITLES II AND III DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY, TECHNICAL, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER THE CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1984 BY PROGRAM CATEGORY AND BY STATE, EXCLUDING STATE ADMINISTRATION, FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1985-86

STATES	TITLE II—PART A						TOTAL TITLE II PART A	TITLE II PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B	TITLE III PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B AND TITLE III PART B
	HAND- CAPPED (%)	DISAD- VANTAGED (%)	ADULTS/ TRAINING/ RETRAINING (%)	SINGLE PARENTS/ HOMEMAKERS (%)	SEX BIAS/ STEREO- TYPING (%)	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS (%)					
Alabama	0	0	51	67	43	100	25	0	14	0	14
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	22	20	66	0	0	43	26	1	15	13	15
Arkansas	0	0	13	9	5	0	4	0	2	0	2
California	48	48	50	50	50	50	49	46	48	25	47
Colorado	41	36	52	15	12	6	35	39	37	38	37
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	8	0	8
Florida	32	35	36	20	22	0	31	16	25	9	24
Georgia	1	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Hawaii	11	16	100	100	0	49	45	52	48	0	47
Idaho	2	9	30	45	17	0	18	12	15	0	15
Illinois	9	21	104	22	22	0	36	28	33	0	31
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	70	63	85	63	33	95	67	32	52	57	52
Kansas	13	24	44	36	20	15	28	24	26	0	25
Kentucky	11	12	8	22	10	0	12	3	8	0	8

Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	62	45	32	4	0	38	44	41	0	39
Maryland	18	18	74	55	0	0	34	7	22	0	21
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	22	22	64	54	22	44	36	24	31	0	29
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	7	13	30	3	6	0	13	59	33	11	32
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	3
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	22	28	51	51	7	52	34	30	33	1	31
Nevada	22	22	87	80	41	52	46	34	41	0	39
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	10	19	43	0	0	0	18	6	13	0	12
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	22	36	16	15	14	9	25	15	20	0	19
North Carolina	33	33	100	100	33	100	58	1	34	0	32
North Dakota	3	32	91	7	8	100	35	19	28	0	27
Ohio	5	5	3	2	1	0	4	3	4	23	4
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	50	50	100	100	35	0	66	49	59	50	58
Pennsylvania	5	8	0	14	13	0	7	15	10	0	10
Rhode Island	0	0	25	30	24	33	12	0	7	6	7
South Carolina	0	0	53	43	0	0	18	0	10	0	10
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE B3—continued

STATES	TITLE II—PART A							TITLE II PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B	TITLE III PART B	TITLE II PARTS A & B AND TITLE III PART B
	HANDI- CAPPED (%)	DISAD- VANTAGED (%)	ADULTS/ TRAINING/ RETRAINING (%)	SINGLE PARENTS/ HOMEMAKERS (%)	SEX BIAS/ STEREO- TYPING (%)	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS (%)	TOTAL TITLE II PART A (%)				
Tennessee	6	14	42	0	0	0	15	5	10	0	10
Texas	55	29	74	62	61	0	46	2	27	5	26
Utah	6	16	13	53	20	0	19	24	21	17	21
Vermont	0	0	45	0	0	0	10	6	8	0	8
Virginia	18	17	0	17	0	0	12	2	8	0	7
Washington	36	46	77	64	44	49	53	36	46	40	46
West Virginia	5	14	20	19	19	19	15	27	20	0	19
Wisconsin	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	51	53	55	53
Wyoming	11	13	18	7	22	0	13	3	9	0	8
43 States	20	23	41	31	21	19	27	17	23	9	22

NOTES: (1) Amounts distributed to community, technical, and junior colleges may include funds carried over from prior years resulting in overstatement of percentages. (2) See list of footnotes for specific states following Table B3.

NOTES FOR TABLES B1 TO B3

State

- AZ Data exclude \$40 thousand under the transition authority provisions of Section 3(a).
- CA Amounts represent funds allocated to the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, which contracts with a variety of agencies, including state colleges and universities, to conduct special projects.
- GA Amounts do not include funds distributed to 28 technical institutes, 6 of which offer associate degrees.
- KS Amounts are estimated.
- MD Amount for Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion represents supplemental funds used to support improvement and expansion of "high tech" curricula.
- MI Amounts do not include funds from a supplemental appropriation for 1986 that was not distributed until 1987.
- MN Amounts reflect agreement that federal funds will not be distributed to community colleges in return for legislative recognition in determining state appropriations.
- MS All data extrapolated from the state plan for 1986-88. There is an agreement at the state level regarding distribution of federal and nonfederal funds.
- NJ Amounts reflect interagency agreement between Department of Education and Department of Higher Education.
- OH Amount for Adults/Training/Retraining does not include \$1.2 million in state funds. Amount for Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion includes reimbursements for guidance services. Total does not include \$209 thousand related to Ohio Council on Vocational Education.
- PA Amounts include excess funds for state administration transferred into program categories.
- TN Amounts represent funds allocated to schools and institutions under the State Board of Regents.
- WI The amount for Program Improvement, Innovation, and Expansion includes \$144 thousand in grant awards to University of Wisconsin institutions.
- UT Most allocation totals reflect consortia efforts wherein one fiscal agent coordinates vocational services to all educational entities in a geographic region.